



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Inclosed herewith are respectfully transmitted, marked inclosures I, II, and III, respectively, copies of communications from the governor of Hiogo Ken, and from Drs. Thornicraft, Miller, and Graham, resident foreign physicians, relating to the prevalence of smallpox at this port city of Hiogo (Kobe).

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. CONNELLY,  
*United States Consul.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

KOBE, JAPAN, *November 21, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of to-day we are of opinion that the prevalence of smallpox in Kobe Shi is of sufficient magnitude to be considered epidemic.

We are, dear sir, yours truly,

THOMAS C. THORNICRAFT,  
*M. K. C. S. and L. R. C. P. Ed.*  
RALPH S. MILLER, *M. D.*

J. P. CONNELLY, Esq., *United States Consul.*

KOBE, *November 21, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of this morning in which you ask if, in my opinion, smallpox can be considered epidemic at present in this port, I beg to state that I consider it to be so.

Yours, faithfully,

G. R. MOORE GRAHAM, *M. B., etc.*

Col. J. F. CONNELLY, *Consul U. S. A., Hiogo and Osaka.*

[Translation.]

HIOGO, *November 18, 1896.*

SIR: Referring to your communication dated the 15th instant, and numbered 408, I have to state that there being more than 20 cases on the 5th and the 9th of this month, respectively, as shown in the exhibit herewith inclosed, I consider the disease prevailing rather in epidemic form, and the people are forced to undergo vaccination.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

KOHEY SUH,  
*Chiji of Hiogo Ken.*

JAS. F. CONNELLY, Esq.,  
*United States Consul.*

Date.	No. of cases.	No. of cases in Fuki ai Mura.	Date.	No. of cases.	No. of cases in Fuki ai Mura.
November 1 .....	15	4	November 7.....	17	6
November 2 .....	17	1	November 8.....	15	6
November 3 .....	13	3	November 9.....	21	8
November 4 .....	13	1	November 10.....	18	8
November 5 .....	23	12	November 11.....	14	5
November 6 .....	12	2			

#### TURKEY.

#### *Report of the U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.*

[Report No. 164.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December 2, 1896.*

SIR: I have written in my previous reports that there are different epidemics which prevail in Constantinople. According to the official reports, the number of deaths from zymotic diseases, registered from the 16th to the 30th of last November in the bureau of mortality of

this city, is as follows: There were 451 deaths during the above-mentioned fortnight. Of these, 17 were from smallpox, 15 from diphtheria, 13 from scarlet fever, 13 from measles, and 6 from typhoid fever. As I have already reported, the scarlet fever epidemic is very mild; there were only 15 scarlet fever deaths. This number does not represent 1 per 500 of the existing scarlet fever cases. There are a great many cases of nephritis, which are due to scarlet fever cases. There are also many cases of influenza, but their number is not large enough to be able to say that an influenza epidemic exists. The influenza cases are also very light.

At the sitting of the international sanitary commission of the 24th of last November, the English sanitary commissioner invited the above-mentioned commission to allow the entrance of a pack of old clothes forwarded from England to a lady here in order to distribute them to the victims of the last massacres. The above-mentioned pack has been stopped at the custom house on account of a decision of the international sanitary commission issued when cholera was raging in Austria. According to this decision old clothes were not allowed to enter Constantinople. At the invitation of the English sanitary commissioner, the undersigned, United States sanitary representative, has proposed to decide that old clothes forwarded from England or any other place should be allowed to enter the city after they have been disinfected in the disinfecting furnace.

I have been very much surprised indeed to see that, in consequence of the United States commissioner's proposition, a discussion took place during which many opinions were expressed in favor of or against the disinfection. Among the different arguments the English sanitary commissioner used, in order to allow the entrance of the old clothes without being previously disinfected, was that the old clothes forwarded from America to the American Bible House here for the same purpose have not been stopped at the custom house nor disinfected. Therefore, the English commissioner adds, why should the English old clothes be disinfected? This discussion lasted more than one hour and as a consequence of it a vote took place in which it was shown that half of the members were in favor of my proposition and half against it. The president having himself a double vote has decided the question against the disinfection. The old clothes then will hereafter be imported without being previously disinfected. I report this fact in order to show how the different hygienic questions are treated in the international sanitary commission. I have the honor to forward to the Department a copy in French of a *tezkeré*, communicated to the international sanitary commission, referring to the proposition of the Russian sanitary representative to inspect the prisons of Constantinople. I forward also the communication of the French sanitary commissioner protesting against the way of thinking of the Ottoman government. I have also the honor to forward a copy of the regulations concerning the pilgrimage of 1897, and a copy of the new regulations concerning ships or passengers coming from places where bubonic plague exists.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA—*Manzanillo*.—Two weeks ended November 30, 1896. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 49, including yellow fever, 1, and enteric fever, 5.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of November, 1896. Estimated popula-